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There are appendixes pointing out the better condition of longshoremen in Boston, London, Liverpool, and Hamburg. In England the enlistment of public interest is the great achievement of the unions, while the decasualization of labor is the great attainment of the employers. In Hamburg are exhibited the ideals of efficiency and organization. The style of the book is clear, the material is well arranged, and the important points are given due prominence. A glossary and copious illustrations aid the author in interesting the reader in the detailed industrial life of this neglected but important group of work people.

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*Report of the International Congress of Women.* Amsterdam: International Women's Committee for Permanent Peace, 1915. Illus., pp. xlviii+323. \$0.60, postpaid.

This modest volume, paper-covered and swelled to much more than its natural size because part of its contents appears in English, French, and German, is one of the most significant volumes which the Great War has brought forth. Within its pages is the authentic record of an adventure which was characterized even by persons of national repute as cowardly, ridiculous, and silly, but which, when "the whirligig of time brings in his revenges," will undoubtedly be judged as a valiant, serious, and wise undertaking. Unaffrighted and patient, kindled with zeal not only to utter a protest against the world's madness but to seize upon any opportunity to declare their belief in peace based on justice, these women, fifteen hundred in number and representing twelve different countries, met at The Hague from April 28 to May 1, 1915. Expressions of sympathy came from ten other countries. The record of messages of encouragement from important organizations and prominent women in every part of the world gives a fairer idea of the strength of purpose and high-minded spirit which permeated the congress than did the jocular and contemptuous comments of the daily press. Women from warring nations and from neutral nations sat for four days, and with dignity and solemn realization of the importance of their task formulated their message to the world and the lines along which they would work. It is hardly possible to read those declarations of principle without the belief that only good can come from the action taken to insure an international congress of women, to be held at the same place and time as the official conference which shall frame the terms of the peace settlement after the

war, for the purpose of making practical proposals to that conference. The volume can give courage to those who believe that the human race must eventually come to a realization that humanity is a nobler conception than nationalism.

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*Capital To-Day: A Study of Recent Economic Development.* By HERMAN CAHN. New York and London: Putnam, 1915. Pp. viii+313.

The above book is a restatement of the theories of Karl Marx. The author's reason for writing it is probably indicated by the following: "The momentous developments during this period (i.e., since the Civil War) are the centralization of control of capital and the modification of the money system. . . . but the theoretic treatment of this important subject (i.e., 'money system') is neglected or avoided by those whose particular function it is to study such subjects theoretically, namely, the paid specialists in political economy at the universities" (Preface, p. v). At this point it might be pertinent to ask if the author is wholly ignorant of the work of Professors Laughlin, Fisher, Kinley, Kemmerer, and a host of other "paid specialists in political economy," who have written so extensively on every phase of the money system. Possibly Mr. Cahn is dissatisfied with the efforts of these men, since he may class them with the "political economists who do not know the source of profit" (pp. 304-305), and therefore as hardly competent to speak on the subject.

In chap. i, entitled "Economics a Science," the following statements occur: "Now, every student of Marx's *Capital* knows that there is not a sentence in the whole stupendous work not based, in concrete statement, on sense-perceptions, nor a single abstract statement which is not a generalization of those same sense-perceptions. This is all that any discipline can be required to prove in demanding a charter as a true science. But Economics, as expounded by Marx, is able to do better than that, in contrast to some of the so-called natural sciences. . . . every sense-perceived economic phenomenon treated or mentioned in *Capital* is capable of demonstration by actual experiment" (p. 23). The quotation speaks for itself. At least it furnishes a clew to the author's attitude of mind toward economic questions in general.

Chap. ii, on the "Marxian Theory of Value Briefly Stated," confirms the above quotation and probably explains the statement made on p. vi